

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR

NO. 2.

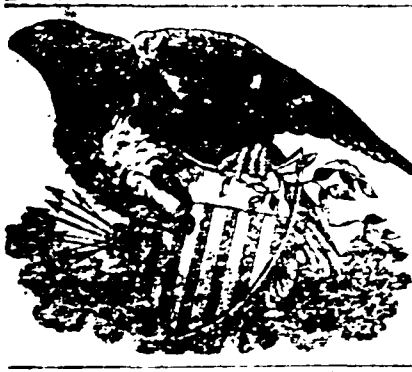
the syrup, by proper management, may be made to granulate. On the subject, an experiment stated in the *Cluster Standard* gives 625 gallons of syrup as the product per acre. As far the reports vary from 150 to 250 gallons.

Another *Good Crop*—L. H. Wells, Bridgewater, Ct., states that he has made from a Deffen cow 70 pounds of butter in four weeks, rendering 1/2. He adds: "We have a family of five grown persons." "We use milk and cream freely for cooking purposes." "I am now four years old, and was the first part of April, and has lain in the house ever since the time." She has not begun to eat but the grass is growing on the roadside."

—A draught, generally speaking, is a small quantity, taken in large quantities by those who have few, and who have no scruples in consuming.

The rumor that Horace Greeley has his boots blacked in October, entirely without foundation.

The Compiler.



H. J. STANLEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Monday Morning, Oct. 5, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM F. PACKER, of Lycoming.
CANAL COMMISSIONER,
NIMROD STRICKLAND, of Chester.
JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT,
WILLIAM STRONG, of Berks,
JAMES THOMPSON, of Erie.

THE COUNTY TICKET.

Assembly,
CHARLES WILL, Oxford twp.
Sheriff,
ISAAC LIGHTNER, Mountjoy.
Prothonotary,
JACOB BUSHEY, Hamilton.
Clerk of the Courts,
HENRY G. WOLF, Gettysburg.
Register and Recorder,
ZACHARIAH MYERS, Tyrone.
Commissioner,
JACOB RAFFENSPERGER, Butler.
Treasurer,
JOEL E. DANNER, Gettysburg.
Auditor,
ISAAC HERETER, Hamiltonban.
Director of the Poor,
ANDREW WHITE, Freedom.
Coroner,
Dr. C. E. HOLDSBROUGH, Straban.



DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS!

Packer and the whole Democratic State and County Tickets!

THE party of correct principles will hold Meetings as follows:

At Fairfield, in Hamiltonban tp., this (Monday) Evening.
At Hunterstown, in Straban tp., on to-morrow (Tuesday) Evening.
At Goodyear's, in Franklin tp., on Wednesday evening next.
At Irishtown, in Oxford township, on Saturday Evening next.
At Watkins, in Gettysburg, on Monday Evening next.
Good speaking may be expected.
RALLY TO THE MEETINGS, AND HEAR THE TRUTH!
Oct. 5, 1857.

WE WANT WOOD!

How to Vote.

There will be six ballot boxes at every election poll in this county—three for ballots containing the Governor, Canal Commissioner, and the whole County Ticket; another for Judges of the Supreme Court, and one for each Amendment to the Constitution. Our friends will be careful to divide the tickets as required by law.

Friends of Packer!

Are you at work? Is there anything you can do that has not yet been done? There is no time to lose. Do all you can—and do it quickly. The enemy, like true Know Nothings, are SECRETLY at work. Expose them! Foil them! Out-vote them! Let us make a CLEAN SWEEP!

The Ticket, the Whole Ticket, and Nothing But the Ticket.

A Democratic exchange truly says:—One of the very best tests of a man's attachment to his party and its organization, is the course he pursues when the candidates nominated on a ticket are not his favorites. If the ticket embraces only those whom he likes, it is a very easy matter to support it. Under such circumstances, a person who has no political principles would also support it. But when the candidates of our choice are defeated for nomination, and others who may even have dealt unkindly by ourselves or our friends, are placed on the ticket, then it is that our attachment to the good old cause of Democracy and the maintenance of its organization, is to be tested. The man who falters under such circumstances, allows his prejudices and dislikes to rise superior to his devotion to the cause. But he who forgets his individual griefs, and sustains the nominated ticket, not because they are his favorites, but because they are the regularly chosen candidates of the party to whose principles he professes attachment—that man proves that his Democracy rises higher and goes far beyond all mere selfish considerations.

The Pay.

Occupying a seat in the Legislature of this State, last winter, was a good, paying operation. Reference to the House Journal will show that Mr. MUSSELMAN received the following for his services during the session: Mileage \$2.80, (152 circular miles); Salary \$20.00; EXTRA, \$200.00; Stenographer, \$25.00—total \$747.80.

No wonder he is so anxious to be returned.—Get a good taste out of the public crib!

TAX-PAYERS, BE WARNED!

The Mammoth at Work.

Our friend Cooper of the Chambersburg Valley Spirit, ever watchful and true to Pennsylvania's best interests, notices some of the recent nominations made for the State Legislature at points where the Pennsylvania Railroad Company could exercise any control over the nominating convention. At the nominations made by the Black Republicans in Lancaster county he points out two who are known to be devoted, heart and soul, to the purposes of the great monopoly, and who would be likely to sacrifice all other interests to obtain an advantage for that corporation. The Valley Spirit says:

"That grasping corporation, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, is in the field, endeavoring to secure the election of its friends to the Legislature. In Lancaster county, the Republicans have nominated (Colonel) BARTLEY A. STRICKLAND, the Solicitor or Attorney for the Company, for the State Senate, and among their candidates for Assembly is Mr. POWELL, who was a member of the last Legislature and as such voted for the bill exempting the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from forever from taxation. If the Company succeeds in getting enough of its minions elected, it will secure the repeal of the tonnage tax and thereby cut off from the State Treasury the receipt of about a quarter of a million of dollars per annum. The repeal of that tax is the great object the Company has in view now. (Our tax-payers) do not want their own burdens increased, they must not let the tax on the Pennsylvania Railroad Company be repealed; and if they would be sure of preventing the repeal of that tax, they must vote for WILLIAM F. PACKER, who will exert every effort to retain the tax. This is an important matter to the tax-payers. Their burdens are heavy enough already, but they will be heavier still if the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is relieved from taxation, for whatever the tax on the Company must be made up from the tax-payers of the State. If the Company is released from the payment of a quarter of a million dollars annually, then that sum in addition to the large amount already assessed must be collected from the property owners of the Commonwealth. The stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is held principally by foreigners, most of them Englishmen. What is not held in England is in the hands of rich capitalists in the cities. They are receiving eight per cent. dividends, and yet they want the tax taken off, so that they may divide twelve or fifteen per cent. Shall these English and rich city stock-holders succeed in their design of robbing the country people of Pennsylvania? Shall their property be released from taxation, whilst everything in Franklin county, from the largest farm to the smallest cabin, is compelled to pay its share of the public debt and interest? If a majority of Black Republicans are returned to the Legislature, the wishes of the English stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be complied with. Will Franklin county contribute to a suicidal act that will increase her own taxation for State purposes? If she would not do so, she has but one course to pursue, and that is to give a majority of her votes to WILLIAM F. PACKER, who will faithfully guard her interests."

Yes! and we adopt the suggestions as directly in point, and address them to the people of York county. Their part of the work is to elect GLATZ and WOLF to the Legislature, and place WILLIAM F. PACKER in the Executive Chair. For even with a Democratic Legislature, a Black Republican Governor could do much mischief. Are you all awake, MEN OF YORK! To the great importance of the question you are to decide on next Tuesday week? If you are not, IT IS TIME TO OPEN YOUR EYES! The Black Republicans would have you stand gaping, open mouthed, at the condition of things in Kansas, over which you can have no control, to the utter neglect of things at home, which you may and ought to control! Are you to be thus tricked? Answer at the polls! You have seen what the Wilmot party have done when they attempted upon your rights, in part of which they succeeded. Place the same men, or the same party, again in power, and prepare yourselves for the re-enactment of the iniquities of last winter! Place them in power, and thus by implication endorse their course, and place upon their schemes of plunder the stamp of your approval, then God help our poor old Commonwealth! For omnipotence only will be able to work her redemption from the abyss of discredit into which she would be plunged!

MEN OF YORK! Pennsylvania appeals to you, and in this her hour of need cries "TO THE RESCUE!" YORK WILL RESPOND!—York Gazette.

MEN OF ADAMS! You, too, are summoned TO THE RESCUE!

JOHN MUSSELMAN, who is again before the people as the Know Nothing and Black Republican candidate for Assembly, voted, in the last House, with Packer, for the bill exempting the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from taxation! The bill introduced for the sale of the Main Line not only embraced a clause repealing the Tonnage Tax, (amounting to nearly THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS per annum.) but also a provision to release the Company from the payment of all other taxes and duties whatever upon its capital stock, bonds, dividends, or PROPERTY. A motion was made by Mr. GILLES to STRIKE OUT the latter, and on the yeas and nays being called, Mr. MUSSELMAN voted AGAINST STRIKING OUT the TREASURY-CHEATING CLAUSE! And a majority voting with him in the negative, the motion was lost.

Mr. MUSSELMAN also voted against a proposition to refer the momentous question of the sale of the Main Line to a vote of the people at the October election. He likewise assisted in voting down a proposition to prevent the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from INCREASING THEIR TOLLS for one year from and after the purchase.

On the final passage of the bill the vote of Mr. MUSSELMAN is recorded among the YEAS, of course; and but for the timely interference of a Democratic Canal Board and the Supreme Court, the question of TAXATION upon the enormously profitable business and the millions of property of the Central Railroad Company, would now stand where JOHN MUSSELMAN voted to place it.—RELEASED FOREVER!

Now, Tax-payers of Adams, of all parties, what do you think of the votes of Mr. Musseلمان to release this mammoth corporation of millionaire capital-

ists, whilst you, ALL OF YOU, are compelled to pay annual taxes, for the support of the State government, for every foot of "PROPERTY" you possess? Mr. Musseلمان cannot excuse himself in this matter by the plea that he might have endangered the passage of the bill by voting otherwise. The motion of Mr. Gilles to strike out an obnoxious clause was a naked one, and a direct vote was had on it, alone!

Ponder these FACTS—for they are facts, supported by the Journal of the House proceedings, a copy of which is now before you—and if you do not want the already heavy burdens of the State increased, cast your vote in such a manner that the Central Railroad Company shall not have the benefit of it.

Another fact in this connection deserves notice. The Democratic County Convention passed, unanimously, a resolution instructing our candidate for Assembly, if elected, to oppose a repeal of the Tonnage Tax, and the public may rely upon a faithful execution of this trust by Mr. WILL. The opposition Convention said not a word about it, and the presumption therefore is, that they endorse Mr. Musseلمان's course in the Legislature in this (and all other) particulars.

Do the voters of Adams county desire to increase their own taxes for State purposes? If they do not, then let them poll a majority for CHARLES WILL, the Democratic nominee, who will faithfully guard their own and the State's interests.

STARTLING FACTS!

Mr. Musseلمان and the Sunbury and Erie Railroad.

Three Millions of the State's Money at Stake!—Among those most earnest and active at Harrisburg last winter, for the passage of the bill for the sale of the Main Line of the Public Works to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, were the friends (borders and members) of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad. Day and night, they were driving high games for it, and contributing in no small degree to the final "putting through" of the measure.

The reader may enquire, why this extraordinary ardor in favor of another Company, with probably different interests? Let the proceedings of the House, on Wednesday, the 22d of April, answer.

A supplement to the act incorporating the Sunbury and Erie and Pittsburgh and Susquehanna Railroad Companies having been read a second time, the first section was considered and agreed to. The second section being under consideration, Mr. Warner moved to amend to the end thereof, these words: "And the Governor is hereby authorized and required to deposit THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS of the bonds received in payment for the Main Line, should the same be sold, in the office of the State Treasurer, to be held in trust, with the interest thereon, as collateral security for the payment of three millions of dollars for the first mortgage bonds of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, and the interest thereon; and the faith of the State is hereby PLEDGED for the true performance of said trust; and the Governor is hereby authorized and required to endorse such fact on the back of each bond, to the amount of three millions of dollars, and after his signature thereto, attested by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, under the seal of the State."

The motive of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad people, in striving so industriously for the sale of the Main Line, is now apparent to the reader. It was, that they might themselves afterwards come in and ask for a large portion of the fund realized by the sale! And the concert of action on the part of the friends of the two corporations looks as though there was a BARGAIN between them to carry both. First, the Sunbury and Erie to assist the Central in securing the Main Line, and the Central to reciprocate by aiding the Sunbury and Erie in getting three millions of the bonds when sold. "You tickle me and I'll tickle you."

And yet, for this high-handed scheme to divert THREE MILLIONS of the State's money from its legitimate channels, JOHN MUSSELMAN VOTED! Yes, in the face of the strong plea made as a justification for the sale of the Main Line at so low a price, that the public debt should be immediately reduced, the Representative of Adams county is found among those who tried to vote away nearly the HALF of the sum so realized upon the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, in which the Commonwealth has no more interest than it has in any other individual corporation within her borders.

Mr. MUSSELMAN is again before the Tax-payers of the county for their suffrages, for the same office. Do his votes, to be found upon the Journal of the House, and to which alone we are indebted for the information here given, prove that he merits a re-election? We unhesitatingly say, they DO NOT!—AND SO THE PEOPLE WILL ANSWER AT THE BALLOT BOX!

P. S.—Since writing the foregoing, the following has fallen under our notice. It is from the Erie Gazette, and ought to open the eyes of all, should anything more be needed to what has been said above. The Gazette is of course in the interest of the Sunbury and Erie Company. It says:

"A Word of Caution.—The Sunbury and Erie Railroad.—We trust that the County Convention, which is to convene on the 8d of September, will bear

in mind this great work, when the nominations for the Legislature come up. We know not what measure or measures of relief and aid will be introduced the coming session, but learn that the friends design to make application in some shape, with strong hopes of success. Erie county, more interested than any other place, should be on hand, and well represented. Should have active, zealous and working members, and men of ability."

Fellow-citizens, keep your eyes on the schemers, and elect CHARLES WILL to watch them!

Our Candidates.

Since the Democratic nominations were made we have had an opportunity of seeing and conversing with the people from every part of the county, and we have been truly gratified at hearing the universal satisfaction expressed with the selections made, and the deep confidence which the masses have in the success of the Democratic ticket at the election on the 13th.

Every day seems to strengthen the faith which the Democrats have had from the beginning, in the inevitable fate of Black Republican Know Nothingism.

"A Veteran Office-Holder"

How short-sighted desperate politicians often become. The writing editor of the Star over-reaches himself by parading a list of the offices held by Mr. DANNER, the Democratic nominee for County Treasurer—as though furthest from the truth, his opponent, was now for the first "up" for public position.

Let us look into this matter. Mr. Danner, in 1836, received the appointment of Prothonotary from Gov. Wolf as a compliment. He did not act. He was elected Justice of the Peace several times in a Borough from 80 to 120 position, showing the estimation in which his Whig neighbors held him; but that the office was of any profit to him, we do not suppose anybody would suspect. He was elected and served as Prothonotary three years, and filled the unexpired term of Dr. Nes in Congress—three months. These two latter posts are all of any profit which Mr. Danner has held, and he has been a voter twenty-seven years.

Now as to John Scott. Has he had nothing? He served, as is well known, for 9 or 10 years as Brigado Inspector; was elected and served as Sheriff of this county three years; and just before his term expired, he received the appointment of Steward at the Almshouse, from which he only retired last April. Here are three profitable posts which Mr. Scott has held—and, beside, he now holds the office of Major General of the Division composed of York and Adams counties. "Look upon that picture and then upon this!" and you will decide with us that the Star had better never said anything about "veteran office-holders," as long as John Scott is on the carpet.

But he served the Managers faithfully, and they must try to help him, uphill as it may be.

Democrats, John Scott and his friends are asking votes at your hands, whilst they are advising their own party under no circumstances, to vote for Mr. Danner, who is always ready to do any man a favor, without regard to his politics. Meet the opposition with their own weapons, and beat them out at their own game. Vote for Packer and the whole Democratic State and County Tickets! John Scott is as much a representative of Know Nothingism and Black Republicanism as any other man on that ticket. Give them no quarter. Democrats, friends of the Union and Equal Religious and Political Rights!

Dare They Deny?

The Know Nothing Managers here are becoming worse and worse scared. Immediately upon the nomination of their ticket, they could not help acknowledging that the greater part of it would be defeated, but MUSSELMAN they pretended to consider entirely safe.

The game, however, is beginning to wear a bad aspect even in his case.—His course in the Legislature is becoming known, and the people are talking about it! All the spleen and bad blood which the Managers and their toolies may exhibit towards the editor of the Compiler, will do their candidate for Assembly no good—will not relieve him of one ounce of the weight of the damaging responsibility resting upon his own shoulders. They cannot, by such a course, or any other, wipe out a solitary vote cast by JOHN MUSSELMAN.

Would, if they could, take his name from the lists of YEAS on the Tonnage Tax, release of State Tax, and Sunbury and Erie Railroad questions! But the thing can't be done. The Journal of the House of Representatives shows black and white for his votes. Dare the Managers deny them? Dare they justify them? We DEFY them to the task.

The Star, in speaking of its candidate for Sheriff, JAMES A. THOMPSON, says it has not "been his fortune to enjoy the conveniences of wealth, and the perquisites of the Sheriff's office would be a desideratum to himself and family."

Surely, the public have already been sufficiently liberal to Mr. Thompson, in the shape of perquisites of office; whilst Capt. LIGHTNER, the Democratic candidate for the same position, also with-out "the conveniences of wealth," is fresh from the ranks of the PEOPLE, never having had an office worth a dollar in his life. By perseverance and hard work he has secured himself a home, but this whilst not a twentieth part of the money passed through his hands which Mr. Thompson had the handling of.

We can bring ourselves to look upon this kind of "sympathy" game in any other light than as despicable.

A Chilling Affair.

A ONE-HORSE MASS MEETING!

Wilmot in Gettysburg.—The most chilling political demonstration we ever witnessed, came off in this Borough on Wednesday last. It was positively a freezer!

At a meeting of the followers of "Sam" and "Sambo," the evening previous, at the Eagle Hotel, we understand that arrangements were made to give Mr. WILMOT, their candidate for Governor, and who was for weeks previously announced to speak here, a fitting reception. An escort was determined upon.

And such an escort! It was really too bad. The whole numbered six vehicles, containing 2 or 3 persons each! The entire affair looking as though the man not having been invited, nobody cared about his coming. No crowd—no flags—no enthusiasm—Know Nothing!

After dinner, Capt. C. H. BUEHLER mounted a store box in the Diamond, and proposed JOSEPH WILKMAN for Chairman, together with several Vice Presidents and Secretaries. Then D. A. BUEHLER, Esq., moved the appointment of a committee to bring Mr. Wilmot to the store box; and when there Mr. Buehler positively "poked fun at the man"—announced him as the "next Governor of Pennsylvania!" But the "next Governor," being a "cool Yankee," didn't mind this "sly dig under the fifth rib," and commenced his speech—to an audience, by the way, no larger than an ordinary township meeting.

We are glad to be able to say that he did allude to State affairs. He declared that if "the American Republican party" should be successful at the next election it would make an effort to protect the ballot box against frauds, (just as though there was no law on the subject now!) and as sufficient ground for such course, he revealed the startling secret that Mr. Buchanan owed his election to the Presidency solely to election frauds in Pennsylvania! The announcement was like an enormous dose of medicine—too much to swallow at a time—and from the unappreciating manner in which it was received by his hearers, we concluded that they would believe it (or not) at their leisure, in allurances to suit themselves—and probably "diluted" with a few of the election facts of Baltimore and Washington Plug Uglyism.

He justified the Sale of the Main Line, but could not say whether the price was adequate or not. He was exceedingly careful, however, not to allude to the Tonnage Tax—that being a live question, and upon which, should a majority of the people be gullible enough to elect him Governor, he might be called to act;—nor did he mention the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, which will doubtless again be knocking at the doors of the Legislature for the \$3,000,000, which it didn't get last winter, (although it did get Mr. JOHN MUSSELMAN'S vote.) The speaker did not even throw out an insinuation on these subjects. Was he afraid to commit himself on such vital points of State policy, so intimately connected with State Taxes?

Mr. Wilmot then flew off to the Slavery question, and kept at that until he closed his speech. "Slavery," "the Slave power," and "debauchery of public men," constituted the "burden of his song"—just as was the case a year ago, when the question was fully canvassed and so well settled, that all the demagogues in the land, with Wilmot at their head, cannot again disturb the common sense of the public by it. Pre-tending, here and there, to have respect for the laws, the tenor of his remarks was of a directly opposite character. While holding up the Constitution of the country to the gaze of admiring millions, he would stab it in the rear.

Notwithstanding Mr. Wilmot's denial of any design to interfere with Slavery where it already exists, his speech was little less than Abolitionism of the darkest dye. There was not a man in his hearing, understanding the drift of English words, who did not see Abolitionism "sticking out" in all his allusions to the degrading and debauching character of the "Slave power," reaching even, so he declared, the highest tribunal of the land. Could any one, not a rank Abolitionist at heart, assail the integrity and patriotism of the great, gifted and high-souled ROGER B. TANEY, and his distinguished Associates upon the Supreme Bench of the United States, as Wilmot did?

Let us, because it is not inappropriate, see what HENRY CLAY thought of Abolitionists and the tendencies of their doctrines. In 1843, he wrote Mr. COLTON, his biographer, who published a series of tracts at the time, the following letter. Read it, carefully—word for word—and you will find several of Mr. Wilmot's theories blown to the winds:

ASHLAND, Sept. 2, 1843.

"MY DEAR SIR.—Allow me to select a subject for one of your tracts, which, treated in your popular and condensed way, I think, would be attended with great and good effect. I mean Abolition."

"It is manifest that the ultra of that party are extremely mischievous, and are hurrying the country to fearful consequences. They are not to be conciliated by the Whigs. Beguiled with a single idea, they care for nothing else. They would see the administration of the Government precipitate the Nation into chaotic ruin before they would lend a helping hand to arrest its career. They treat every decent man, whose views they do not share, as an enemy, and they are as ready to denounce as to defend."

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant, HENRY CLAY."

Now, what do you think of Mr. Wilmot's theories? Do they resemble the above?

THE PEOPLE MOVING!

Democratic Meeting at Jesse D. Newman's.—The friends of Packer and the Democratic State and County Tickets held a meeting at the house of Jesse D. Newman, in Mountjoy township, on Monday evening last, when a large number of the citizens of the township were assembled. An organization was had by selecting the following officers:

Precident, Wm. H. Lorr, Esq.
Vice Presidents, Jacob Fetterhoff, Peter Orndorff, Flemming Hooks, Henry Riddleman, James Collins, Moses Hartman, Jacob Arentz, Victor Haas, Emanuel Foezer, and Francis M. Buddy.
Secretaries, John Buddy, David Newman, John Robert.

After a few remarks by Jesse D. Newman, the assemblage was addressed an hour or more by H. J. Stahl, at the conclusion of which the meeting adjourned in fine spirits—all resolved to do their whole duty at the polls. Look out for a good account from old Mountjoy.

Democratic Meeting at Heidersburg.—The meeting at Heidersburg, on Thursday evening, was large and spirited—more so, indeed, than was generally anticipated. The officers were:

Precident, PETER MILLER.
Vice Presidents, James N. Pittenturf, Isaac E. Wiernan, John Eckenrode, Martin Hattensperger, Frederick P. Little, Peter Fuller, (of Jacob), George Shields, Frederick Snyder, John Delap, J. A. Briegleb, Daniel S. Diehl, and Samuel Bollinger.

Secretaries, George F. Eckenrode, Jacob C. Pittenturf, Jacob Bollinger, John E. Little, Daniel Delap, Aloisius Noel, Wm. Mackley, and Peter A. Eckenrode. H. J. Stahl, addressed the meeting at considerable length, in regard to general State and county politics. After he finished speaking, a procession was formed, which marched, with stirring martial music and several handsome flags, through the village—Messrs. Geo. F. Eckenrode and Jacob C. Pittenturf acting as marshals. Returned to the place of starting, three hearty cheers were given for Packer and the whole Democratic State and County Tickets, which concluded the evening's demonstration.

The party which went from this place to the meeting, are under many obligations to ZACHARIAH MYERS, the Democratic candidate for Register and Recorder, for the hospitable manner in which they were entertained at his house on the way. Such clever treatment is rarely forgotten, and this will not soon be by its recipients.

Democratic Meeting at Middletown.—The meeting at J. A. Hether's, in Middletown, on Friday evening, was also largely attended and enthusiastic. It was organized as follows:

Precident, HENRY KOSER, Sr.
Vice Presidents, Abraham Mamma, Valentine Silitz, John Eicholtz, Jere-miah Shybergh, Samson Orner, J. A. H. Rorer, Martin Thomas, Joe Kime, William Bender, William Eicholtz, Jacob Lentz, Burkhardt Wert, and Jeremiah Diehl.

Secretaries, Aaron Wislar, Samuel Hewitt, John Raffensperger, John S. Boyer, Jacob Mowry, and Israel Bricker.

The meeting was then addressed by H. J. Stahl, upon the several questions which enter into the present canvass. He had "the documents" with him and proved all he said. At the close of his speech, three round cheers were given for Packer and the whole ticket, when a procession was formed and marched through the village—Jacob Triggel acting as marshal.

Democratic Meeting in Union.—The meeting at Shild's school-house, in Union township, on Saturday afternoon, was a spirited one. The officers were:

Precident, MICHAEL H. KETZMILLER.
Vice Presidents, Peter Long, Joshua Wilkison, Peter Wolf, Adam Shildt, William Gitt, David Sell, Henry McLean, Henry Sell, and George George.

Secretaries, Edward Shorb, Andrew Bell, Emanuel Wilkison, Jacob Simpson, William Sell, and J. A. Shorb.

Mr. Philip Redding made an excellent German speech, which was well received. Jesse D. Newman and Henry J. McLean also addressed the meeting in an acceptable manner in English, and were followed by H. J. Stahl. The meeting adjourned with three rousing cheers for Packer and the whole Democratic ticket.

Those in attendance from this place, stopped, on their way home, at Ligenfeller's hotel, in Littlestown, for supper, and a large crowd gathered there, brief speeches were made by Jesse D. Newman and H. J. Stahl. The right spirit existed in the crowd, and the same may be said of all the other districts in which meetings have yet been held.

Mixed Tickets.—Beware

Our friends are warned against MIXED TICKETS, thousands of which are in circulation. We have seen exact imitations in typography, and in texture and color of paper, of the Democratic ticket, with the names of our friends of the opposition candidates upon them. We have no doubt that efforts will be made, as heretofore, clandestinely to introduce some of these mixed tickets among the genuine regular Democratic tickets when they are distributed; and those having charge of the distribution or safe-keeping of our tickets will see the necessity of vigilance and caution. When our friends are about to vote, their safest course will be, if they desire to support the ticket clean, to examine it, NAME BY NAME, and compare it with the list at the head of our columns. If it be a true copy of that list, it may be relied upon as a GENUINE, FULL, DEMOCRATIC PLUMPER, and fit to go to!

The above, taken from the York Gazette of last Tuesday, is as applicable here as there, and we therefore transfer it to our columns. Let it serve as a caution to our friends; for that the selfsame game of TRICKERY will be attempted in this county, there is no room to doubt.

"A Tight Ship," so as not to break the Democratic ship, is one part of the policy of the opposition, and the other, to deprive a few Democrats in each district of the support of two, three or four of their candidates—calculating as they do that the two, three, or more votes voted for by the Democrats, humbugged may secure a majority of votes of the county. Read upon which is one of the nets spread by the Lanthorn Managers. Friends of the Democracy, and worthy of dates—disappoint, these unprincipled Managers by VIGILANCE and CAUTION ON YOUR GUARD, against BEING DECEIVED BY THESE UNPRINCIPLED MANAGERIAL TRICKS, and watch for the full value in payment of subscription to the Compiler.

of slavery. Trace its introduction to the British Government. Show how it is disapproved by the federal Constitution; that it is left exclusively to the States, except in regard to fugitives; direct taxes, and representation. Show that the question of the question is, "Free States will first destroy all human slavery, and finally lead to the ultimate and complete extermination of the African race—ultimate military despotism."

"But the great aim and object of your tract should be to arouse the laboring classes of the free States against Abolition. Depict the consequences to them of immediate Abolition. The slaves, being free, would be dispersed throughout the Union; they would enter into competition with the free laborer—with the American, the Irish, the German—reduce his wages, be confounded with him, and affect his moral and social standing. And as the ultras go both for Abolitionism and Annullation, show that their object is to unite in marriage the laboring white man and the laboring black man, to reduce the white laborer to the degraded and degraded condition of the black man."

"I would show their opposition to colonization. Show its humane, religious and patriotic aim. Why are those whom God has separated? To keep and unseparate together the two races, in violation of God's will, and to keep the blacks here, that they may interfere with, degrade and debase the laboring whites. Show that the British Government is co-operating with the Abolitionists for the purpose of abolishing the Union, &c. You can make a powerful article, that will be felt in every extremity of the Union. I am perfectly satisfied it will do great good. Let me hear from you on this subject."

HENRY CLAY.

Mr. Wilmot, strange to say, did not once allude to the Tariff. Although he appeared to be quite proud of the notoriety which his fatherhood of the "Proviso" has given him, he failed to inform his hearers that he, too, was the "BRITISH FREE-TRADE TORY," who alone of all the Pennsylvania delegation voted for the Tariff of 1846! He had honors enough without.

The Catholic Church, however, did come in for a notice at his hands. Members of that Church in his view, committed a great crime in voting for Mr. Buchanan, for which he counselled the whole Protestant organization to give them a sound political drubbing. A little applause was wrung out at this stage, and it was all we heard during the progress of the speech. Is it not the height of presumption and unfairness to blame Catholics for supporting the Democratic party, when the opposition, that party which now goes for Wilmot, are bound by oaths to proscribe and tyrannize over them! A single grain of self-respect on the part of Catholics and Foreign-born would prevent them from sustaining Dark Lantern Black Republicanism, an organization which would crush them if it were not for the strong arm of the Democratic party.

But our space is limited. Wilmot's speech was just what the people expected it would be, and hence they heard little that was new or instructing. The votes he made on the occasion will not save him from defeat!

Col. CURTIS, Pollock's Secretary, was also promised to speak, but he was not forthcoming. In the evening a few dozen again assembled to hear the Col. ouel, but he was still not on hand. D. A. Buehler then appeared and made a characteristic speech, rabidly Know Nothing and Black Republican—and was followed by Mr. Converse. The insinuated admonition of the latter not to vote for General Jackson all the time, is thankfully received! Calls for other speakers were made, but they did not come forward—when the meeting dissipated—vanished. And so ended the little "big day" Gettysburg ever saw.

In connection with this effort of Mr. Wilmot, we would call the attention of the whole public to the masterly speech (given on our first page) of Ex-Gov. BUEHLER, at Clanton, in review of Mr. W.'s Philadelphia speech, which was much the same as that made here. It utterly explodes several of his strong positions, and at the same time shows him as the cool and consummate demagogue. Don't fail to read what Gov. Bigler says.

The Tonnage Tax.

Why are the "American Republicans" so mum on the subject of the tonnage tax! Neither their papers nor their stump orators, (Mr. Wilmot included,) say a solitary word on that subject, although every body of common sense knows that another attempt will be made the coming winter to repeal the law which justly imposes a tax on the Central Railroad, and thus rob the State treasury of three or four hundred thousand dollars annually. Are they afraid to meet the issue before the people? This is one of the links in the chain of "Republican" measures, which fortunately for the people was broken by the Supreme Court, and which they are determined to mend at the very first opportunity. Then why not come out boldly and honestly in its advocacy before the people? Why blink a question of so much importance to tax-payers? The truth is the opposition does not avow their real sentiments on the subject. They are afraid to tell the people that they want to relieve this monstrous corporation from the payment of an honest tax, for they know full well that if they would openly and honestly avow their sentiments on this subject, they could scarcely hope to carry a single county in the State. Hence their studied silence, and their efforts to again deceive many honest and unsuspecting persons with regard to their real intentions. Why do not the writers for the Star take position? And why not say where Mr. Musseلمان stood on the question last winter?

Old Quaker dollars taken at their full value in payment of subscription to the Compiler.

THE PEOPLE MOVING!

Democratic Meeting at Jesse D. Newman's.—

THE COMPILER.

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHLER.

"TRUTH IS MIGHTY, AND WILL PREVAIL."

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

40TH YEAR.

GETTYSBURG, PENN'A.: MONDAY, OCT. 5, 1857.

NO. 2.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

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A Great Speech.

SPEECH

OF SENATOR BIGLER.

At CLARION, on the 8th ultimo, in reply to the Address of Hon. David Wilmot, delivered at Philadelphia, on the 24th of August.

After giving a brief history of the Democratic party, showing how eminently wise and successful its policy had been in the past, and how it had uniformly, in all its exigencies, in war or peace, stood by the true interests of the country, and had advanced its growth and prosperity, and elevated the dignity and prowess of the nation, claiming for that party a higher degree of purity, wisdom and patriotism than were possessed by any similar association of men in modern times; and having also paid a handsome compliment to the character and qualifications of Gen. Packer and his associates on the Democratic ticket, he proceeded as follows:

"Judge Wilmot, the Republican candidate, has evinced his entire willingness to make his views known to the people, and seems quite unhappy that the State Committee would not agree that the Democratic candidate should waste his time with him in personal controversy, and still more displeased that the Committee should have suggested that the discussion of the slavery question is not essential in a gubernatorial contest. Failing to secure the attractions of Gen. Packer to get up large meetings and excitement for him, he has bravely dashed into the field alone. I am in possession of a copy of his first address delivered at Philadelphia on the 24th ultimo, and published in the 'Evening Bulletin' to the leading features of which I ask your attention before I take my seat. I find no fault with Mr. Wilmot for appearing before the public to make known his views. I think a candidate for any office may properly do so. I see no want of dignity or propriety in the practice, if pursued in the proper spirit. In doing this no candidate properly appreciating his position will solicit votes; he will simply declare his views on pending questions, foreshadowing as best he can the policy he will maintain if elected, so that the intelligent elector may vote for or against him, as may seem proper. But I have searched in vain for such foreshadowing in the late speech of Mr. Wilmot. It is devoted exclusively to the subject of Slavery, except only a brief reference to his letter on Americanism. State affairs seem to have had no attractions for him: It is an almost incredible fact that in a long speech occupying columns of the Bulletin, he should not have alluded to any one of the many interests which would come under his charge, were he elected Governor, nor dismissed a single question connected with the duties of the office for which he is a candidate, or over which the political authority of the State Government could in any way be exerted. From beginning to end he has talked outside of the true purpose of his appearing before the public, and has failed, therefore, to give the people the means to decide whether he would make a good Governor or not. He has talked about Slavery, and questions incidental and collateral; but not a word about State affairs. He should certainly have given us his views on the question of more Banks and paper currency. Many of the people would be glad to know whether he intends to maintain the policy of the present incumbent, his political friend on these vital questions. What does he think of the policy of giving away the largest share of the Public Works for an inadequate compensation, payable to the next generation; and if elected, will he favor a disposition of the remainder on the same conditions? Why not give the people his views on these State questions, as also on the subject of paying the public debt, maintaining and extending the system of free schools; on cutting of special privileges to facilitate the ends of private gain, and especially on the pending amendments to the Constitution, embracing questions of grave concern for the people. All these subjects, vitally important, and within the range of the legitimate duties of the Executive, seem to have been lost sight of in the smoke and last of a kind of Quixotic onslaught upon Slavery and the Slave power.

But, another fact, equally singular, is that although his address abounded with graphic descriptions of the evils of Slavery, and coarse imputations upon the motives of its advocates, it does not contain a single practical suggestion as to a remedy for the evils it denounces. Mr. Wilmot seems to be a question of vital practical importance which lies at the foundation of everything valuable to us as freemen, and yet he has not

attempted to show the people of Pennsylvania in what way they can apply the remedy. Not only this, but I shall prove to you that, according to his own showing, the people of a free State have no Constitutional right to interfere for or against the evils he affects to deplore, whether in a State or Territory. If Mr. Wilmot found it necessary to make his address on national issues entirely foreign to the Executive duties, it is to be regretted that he did not devote a portion of his time to his own favorite topic, the tariff. The old friends of 'protection for the sake of protection,' whom he expects to rally under his flag, would doubtless be delighted to hear from the man whom they used to designate as the advocate of 'British free trade,' the 'successful betrayer of Pennsylvania's best interests,' and as a 'vile traitor to the State of his birth.' Possibly he could have convinced the manufacturers of iron in Clarion and elsewhere, that they are especially his debtors, and permitting the dear past to bury its dead, they should join to his rescue in this hour of need. Perhaps there were amongst his auditors at Philadelphia, those who had assisted to give Mr. Dallas to the flames in effigy, for following the Wilmot lead on the Tariff, in 1846, and he could have induced them to repent that great wrong on Mr. Dallas, as also their oft repeated imputations upon his motives and conduct. He certainly could have shown those who abused myself and others, last spring, for agreeing to a modification of the tariff when we had no power left to resist it, that they were unreasonable in that complaint, or are now mistaken in their support of the distinguished advocate of 'British free trade.' But let that pass; we will leave the distinguished advocate of free trade in the embrace of the protectionists, and the protectionists under the leadership of the distinguished free-trader. The new alliance only furnishes another verification of the honest adage, that political necessity makes strange bed-fellows.

But to the speech, and I will give you its best sentiment first, so that his friends may not complain. It reads as follows: "I hold that under the Constitution of the United States we have no right to meddle directly with the question of Slavery in the States where it already exists; it is a State institution, and can only be controlled by State laws, and we of Pennsylvania have no more right to legislate for Virginia upon the subject of Slavery, than Virginia has the right to legislate for Pennsylvania on the subject of our Public Schools. But in the Territories the question is different. The Territories are the common property of the Union, and we have the common right to control them."

Then again, speaking of Slavery, he says: "The question is no mere abstraction, nor is it simply a question of right and wrong, a question of morals; it is a question of vital practical importance, which lies at the foundation of everything valuable to us as freemen."

Touching the Dred Scott decision, he remarks: "And as I am on this point, I wish to say that I bow to the Dred Scott decision as a matter of law. I raise no arm against the law, and I would never advise any one to do so; but there is no law on earth which can bind my reason or my conscience. I can and will think, and vote for what I believe right."

Now let us consider the doctrines of these quotations for a few minutes. In the first he says we have "no right to meddle with Slavery in the States where it already exists," but that "the Territories are the common property of the Union, and we have the common right to control them." In the second he presents the effects of Slavery as vital practical questions involving everything valuable to us as freemen. And in the third he informs us that he "bows to the Dred Scott decision as a matter of law."

Of course I agree that we have no right to interfere with Slavery in the States, but "bowing to the Dred Scott decision," how does Mr. Wilmot propose to reach the institution in the Territories? What becomes of "the common right" of the States to control its existence? How can that right be brought to bear? That decision defines the Constitution to mean that Congress has no right to legislate on the subject for the Territories; that a congressional interdiction against its extension is unconstitutional, and Mr. Wilmot agrees that that decision is law; then what of his common right to control it in the Territories, and of the "vital practical questions" he has presented for our consideration. Now this is the point to which I wish your special attention. Though acknowledging in his own peculiar phrase the binding effects of the decision of the Supreme Court, Mr. Wilmot is very carefully to conceal the influence of that decision upon his position and arguments; he has not told the people frankly that by virtue of the decision he so reluctantly recognizes as binding, Slavery in a Territory is almost as completely out of the reach of the people or the Government of a free State, as it is in the State of Virginia. He dare not be explicit on this point; for he would thereby illustrate the utter impracticability of his doctrines on the subject. Indeed his whole theory goes to pieces on this point, and he must necessarily conceal, as much as possible, the effects of this decision, or the deceptive character of his speeches would become so transparent, that he would be obliged to abandon the discussion entirely.

Downing to the Dred Scott decision as a matter of law, it will not do to say on any point that "Pennsylvania has no more right to legislate for Virginia on the subject of Slavery, than Virginia has the right to legislate for Pennsylvania on the subject of Public Schools." Mr. Wilmot cannot stop at this point; he must, and does virtually agree by that "bow" that neither Pennsylvania nor Virginia has any right to legislate for Kansas or Nebraska, on either subject, and they have no power to interfere for or against the institutions of the Territories directly or indirectly. The citizens of each may go to Kansas, and when bona fide residents, they can give effect to their will. He or I can do this; but as citizens of this State we cannot influence the question in either Kansas or Virginia. Prior to the Dred Scott decision, the Republican party contended for the power of Congress over the subject in the Territories; but that decision has settled the question against them, and has closed the last channel through which the free States could reach the question. It has swept away the entire stock in trade of the Republican agitators; the Missouri line, the Wilmot provision, and every other scheme of Congressional interference. They have no occasion longer to seek even the election of anti-slavery men to Congress, for that body cannot touch the question. Their long cherished business of agitation is therefore gone—gone forever. Where, then, is the fitness of Mr. Wilmot's inflammatory addresses about Slavery, to the exclusion of every other topic. Having no power over the subject, it cannot be of vital practical importance in Pennsylvania, unless, indeed, Mr. W. in his feverish sensitiveness, has allowed himself to conclude that some "doughty deed" in obedience to "the slave power" is about to propose to establish the institution in this State. Until this be done the question cannot be so practical as he alleges. But is it not singular that Mr. Wilmot should seek to agitate the public mind in behalf of measures which have been declared unconstitutional and to which decision he agrees? What can he accomplish by such effort? Though he could convince a majority of the people that the measures would work practical good to the country, the constitution, until changed, is an insurmountable barrier to their adoption. What if it were wiser to accept that practical play of the truth saying that it is useless to cry over spilt milk? When the election is over he will not find the tenets of some such reflections, for I think his chances are better to become the successor of Judge Bell, than of Governor Pollock.

I do not mean to say that the candidates for Governor may not properly allude to the subject of slavery, but Mr. Wilmot insists that measures which have been declared unconstitutional should be recognized as such in the gubernatorial contest, and continue to discuss these measures as though they could be made available to the country, and insists that the people should take one side or the other. He says slavery is the only question involved, and has so far declined to speak on State questions at all.

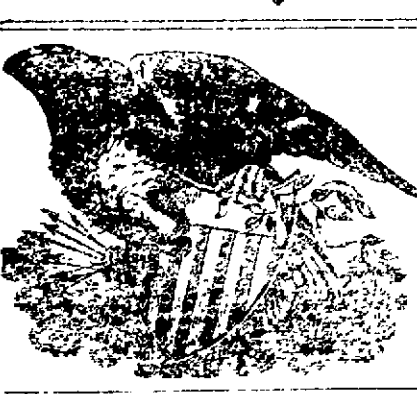
He says that Virginia has the same right to interfere with our Public Schools, that Pennsylvania has with Slavery in Virginia; and that is true; but did it not appear in his mind at the same time, that it would be a most singular, if not ludicrous spectacle, to witness a candidate for Governor in Virginia, resting his claims to popular favor solely on his views about public schools in Pennsylvania, and confining his discussions to that topic alone? Why the people of the Old Dominion would get a straight jacket for any man who might attempt to play such a trick before high Heaven. And what would Pennsylvania think of such impudent interference? They would most certainly invite the Virginia aspirant to take care of his slaves and leave the Public Schools to them. Mr. W. would be sure to do this, and yet he talked for hours about Virginia negroes, and said not one word about Pennsylvania Schools; so determined does he seem to rest his claims on questions belonging to other States, and over which he has no control. Perhaps his friends can explain all this, but I think I can safely assure them of one thing, if he does not get more votes in States where his addresses would be appropriate, than in his own, he will be badly beaten. He will be almost convinced that he has not only been speaking for other States, but running for Governor somewhere else than at home.

Mr. Wilmot's prompt recognition of the binding effect of the Dred Scott decision has certainly surprised and disappointed some of his financial adherents. But they should notice that he dare not raise his voice against the Constitution when asking to be permitted to take an oath to support it. That he has yielded reluctantly, and with exceeding bad grace, is evident from the low terms in which he impugns the motives of the Court. He says "it is easy enough for the Executive to find corrupt judges to carry out corrupt designs." This is coarse, exceedingly coarse, scarcely allowable in a common place politician, and utterly inadmissible in a candidate for Governor. Very many who intend to vote for the author of the base allegation, will despise his four aspersions. Even they will not agree that it is becoming in David Wilmot to warn the country against the corruptions of James Buchanan and Roger B. Taney. But in his anger at courts, he has gone out of his way still further, to make an onslaught upon the integrity of the Supreme Court of his own State,

and broadly alleges that its decisions are often contradictory, and it is common talk among the bar, that a decision must be reversed every five years to have binding effect. The Courts should take warning, for failing to be Governor, as this gentleman certainly will, he may still retain the office of Judicial Counselor. Fearing to repudiate the decision of the Supreme Court in express terms, many of Mr. Wilmot's school of politicians are industriously engaged in efforts to destroy the confidence of the public in its integrity. As a means of doing this, they are in the habit of expatiating on the extraordinary circumstance that the Ordinance of 1787 should have been declared unconstitutional at the end of sixty years after its adoption, and the Missouri Compromise declared after having stood for nearly forty years. They certainly know that the Ordinance of 1787 did not derive its authority from the present Constitution—that it was the work of the Congress of the old Confederation, and was agreed to by the States, and was merely perpetuated under the present Constitution, as a measure which the States had agreed to. This item of history they prefer to suppress, so that the action of the Court may seem the more strange. They know, too, that the Missouri Compromise was an arbitrary arrangement between the North and the South, forced by an exigency that endangered the peace of the country, and that its Constitutional authority, though constantly denied by many wise statesmen, had not been directly tested. Prior to the late decision.

The history of the renowned Proviso is rewritten in this speech, and Mr. W. has manifested special delight in exhibiting what he considers the inconsistencies of the Democratic party on this subject, and more especially those of Gen. Cass, Hon. Richard Brodhead, and myself. He alleges in substance, that if the General had voted before he reflected, he would have gone for the Proviso, and that Mr. Brodhead said he would vote for it if offered to the proper hall, and that I had been very careful to record my vote in the affirmative, when a State representative passed the State Legislature. The course of Gen. Cass and Mr. Brodhead needs no explanation or defense at my hands. Their sentiments are too well known to the country to be successfully misquoted. As to myself, I admit all that Mr. W. alleges. I do not see that he makes out any man's destruction. The statement in the first instance is a mere misquoting of the language of a speech, and in the second instance, it is a misquoting of the language of a speech, and in the third instance, it is a misquoting of the language of a speech, and in the fourth instance, it is a misquoting of the language of a speech, and in the fifth instance, it is a misquoting of the language of a speech, and in the sixth instance, it is a misquoting of the language of a speech, and in the seventh instance, it is a misquoting of the language of a speech, and in the eighth instance, it is a misquoting of the language of a speech, and in the ninth instance, it is a misquoting of the language of a speech, and in the tenth instance, it is a misquoting of the language of a speech, and in the eleventh instance, it is a misquoting of the language of a speech, and in the twelfth instance, it is a misquoting of the language of a speech, and in the thirteenth instance, it is a misquoting of the language of a speech, 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The Compiler.



H. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Monday Morning, Oct. 5, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM F. PACKER, of Lycoming.
CANAL COMMISSIONER,
NIMROD STRICKLAND, of Chester.
JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT,
WILLIAM STRONG, of Berks,
JAMES THOMPSON, of Erie.

THE COUNTY TICKET.

Assembly,
CHARLES WILL, Oxford twp.
Sheriff,
ISAAC LIGHTNER, Mountjoy.
Prothonotary,
JACOB BUSHEY, Hamilton.
Clerk of the Courts,
HENRY G. WOLF, Gettysburg.
Register and Recorder,
ZACHARIAH MYERS, Tyrone.
Commissioner,
JACOB RAFFENSPERGER, Butler.
Treasurer,
JOEL B. DANNER, Gettysburg.
Auditor,
ISAAC HERETER, Hamilton.
Director of the Poor,
ANDREW WHITE, Freedom.
Coroner,
Dr. C. E. GOLDSBOROUGH, Straban.



DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS!

Packer and the whole Democratic State and County Tickets!

THE party of correct principles will hold Meetings as follows:
At Fairfield, in Hamilton twp., this (Monday) Evening.
At Hanover, in Straban twp., on Tuesday (Tuesday) Evening.
At Goodyear's, in Franklin twp., on Wednesday evening next.
At Irishown, in Oxford township, on Saturday Evening next.
At Wattles, in Gettysburg, on Monday Evening next.
Good speaking may be expected.
RALLY TO THE MEETINGS,
AND HEAR THE TRUTH!
Oct. 5, 1857.

WE WANT WOOD!

How to Vote.

There will be six ballot boxes at every election poll in this county—one for ballots containing the Governor, Canal Commissioner, and the whole County Ticket; another for Judges of the Supreme Court, and one for each Amendment to the Constitution. Our friends will be careful to divide the tickets as required by law.

Friends of Packer!

Are you at work? Is there anything you can do that has not yet been done? There is no time to lose. Do all you can—and do it quickly. The enemy, like true Know Nothings, are SECRETLY at work. Expose them! Foil them! Out-vote them! Let us make a CLEAN SWEEP!

The Ticket, the Whole Ticket, and Nothing But the Ticket.

A Democratic exchange truly says:—One of the very best tests of a man's attachment to his party and its organization, is the course he pursues when the candidates nominated on a ticket are not his favorites. If the ticket embraces only those whom he likes, it is a very easy matter to support it. Under such circumstances, a person who has no political principles would also support it. But when the candidates of our choice are defeated for nomination, and others who may even have dealt unkindly by ourselves or our friends, are placed on the ticket, then it is that our attachment to the good old cause of Democracy and the maintenance of its organization, is to be tested. The man who falters under such circumstances, allows his prejudices and dislikes to rise superior to his devotion to the cause. But he who forgets his individual griefs, and sustains the nominated ticket, not because they are his favorites, but because they are the regularly chosen candidates of the party to whose principles he professes attachment—that man proves that his Democracy rises higher and goes far beyond all mere selfish considerations.

The Pay.

Occupying a seat in the Legislature of this State, last winter, was a good paying operation. Reference to the House Journal will show that Mr. MUSSELMAN received the following for his services during the session: Mileage, \$22 80; (152 circular notes); Salary, \$500 00; EXTRA, \$200 00; Stationery, \$25 00—total \$747 80. No wonder he is so anxious to be returned.—Get a good taste out of the public crib!

TAX-PAYERS, BE WARNED!

The Mammoth at Work.

Our friend Cooper of the Chambersburg Valley Spirit, ever watchful and true to Pennsylvania's best interests, notices some of the recent nominations made for the State Legislature at points where the Pennsylvania Railroad Company could exercise any control over the nominating conventions. Of the nominations made by the Black Republicans in Lancaster county he points out two who are known to be devoted, heart and soul, to the purposes of the great monopoly, and who would be likely to sacrifice all other interests to obtain an advantage for that corporation. The Valley Spirit says:

"That grasping corporation, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, is in the field, endeavoring to secure the election of its friends to the Legislature. In Lancaster county, the Republicans have nominated Colonel BARRAM A. SHANKER, the Solicitor or Attorney for the Company, for the State Senate; among their candidates for Assembly is Mr. POWELL, who was a member of the last Legislature and as such voted for the bill exempting the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from taxation. If the Company succeeds in getting enough of its intimates elected, it will secure the repeal of the tonnage tax and thereby cut off from the State Treasury the receipt of about a quarter of a million of dollars per annum. The repeal of that tax is the great object the Company has in view now. If our tax-payers do not want their own burdens increased, they must not let the tax on the Pennsylvania Railroad Company be repealed. The repeal of that tax would be the repeal of that tax, they must vote for NILL and SASSON, who will exert their best efforts to retain the tax. This is an important matter to the tax-payers. Their burdens are heavy enough already, but they will be heavier still if the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is relieved from taxation, for whatever is taken off the Company must be made up from the tax-payers of the State. If the Company is relieved from the payment of a quarter of a million dollars annually, then that sum in addition to the large amount already assessed must be collected from the property owners of the Commonwealth. The stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is held principally by foreigners, most of them Englishmen. What is not held in England is in the hands of rich capitalists in the cities. They are receiving eight per cent. dividends, and yet they want the tax taken off, so that they may divide twelve or fifteen per cent. Shall these English and rich city stock-holders succeed in their design of robbing the county people of Pennsylvania? Shall the property owners be released from taxation, whilst everything in Franklin county, from the largest farm to the smallest cabin, is compelled to pay its share of the public debt and interest? If a majority of Black Republicans are returned to the Legislature, the wishes of the English stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be complied with. Will Franklin county contribute to a suicidal act that will increase her own taxation for State purposes? If she would not do so, she has but one course to pursue, and that is to give a majority of her votes to NILL and SASSON, who will faithfully guard her interests."

Do the voters of Adams county desire to increase their own taxes for State purposes? If they do not, then let them poll a majority for CHARLES WILL, the Democratic nominee, who will faithfully guard their and the State's interests.

STARTLING FACTS!

Mr. Musselman and the Sunbury and Erie Railroad.

Three Millions of the State's Money at Stake!—Among those most earnest and active at Harrisburg last winter, for the passage of the bill for the sale of the Main Line of the Public Works to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, were the friends (borders and members) of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad. Day and night, they were driving high games for it, and contributed in no small degree to the final "putting through" of the measure. The reader may enquire, why this extraordinary ardor in favor of another Company, with probably different interests? Let the proceedings of the House, on Wednesday, the 22d of April, answer.

A supplement to the act incorporating the Sunbury and Erie and Pittsburg and Susquehanna Railroad Companies having been read a second time, the first section was considered and agreed to. The second section being under consideration, Mr. Warner moved to amend the same, by (here's the secret!) adding to the end thereof, these words:—"And the Governor is hereby authorized and required to deposit THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS of the bonds realized in payment for the Main Line, should the same be sold, in the office of the State Treasurer, to be held in trust, with the interest thereon, as collateral security for the payment of three millions of dollars for the first mortgage bonds of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, and the interest thereon; and the faith of the State is hereby PLEDGED for the true performance of said trust; and the Governor is hereby authorized and required to endorse such fact on the back of each bond, to the amount of three millions of dollars, and affix his signature thereto, attested by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, under the seal of the State."

The motion of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad people, in striving so industriously for the sale of the Main Line, is now apparent to the reader. It was, that they might themselves afterwards come in and ask for a large portion of the fund realized by the sale! And the concert of action on the part of the friends of the two corporations looks as though there was a BARGAIN between them to carry both. First, the Sunbury and Erie to assist the Central in securing the Main Line, and the Central to reciprocate by aiding the Sunbury and Erie in getting three millions of the bonds when sold. "You tickle me and I'll tickle you."

And yet, for this high-handed scheme to divert THREE MILLIONS of the State's money from its legitimate channels, JOHN MUSSELMAN VOTED! Yes, in the face of the strong plea made as a justification for the sale of the Main Line at so low a price, that the public debt should be immediately reduced, the Representative of Adams county is found among those who tried to vote away nearly HALF of the sum so realized upon the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, in which the Commonwealth has no more interest than it has in any other individual corporation within her borders.

Mr. MUSSELMAN is again before the Tax-payers of the county for their suffrages, for the same office. Do his votes, to be found upon the Journal of the House,—and to which alone we are indebted for the information here given—prove that he merits a re-election? We unhesitatingly say, they DO NOT—AND SO THE PEOPLE WILL ANSWER AT THE BALLOT BOX!

P. S.—Since writing the foregoing, the following has fallen under our notice. It is from the Erie Gazette, and ought to open the eyes of all, should anything more be needed to what has been said above. The Gazette is of course in the interest of the Sunbury and Erie Company. It says:—"A Word of Caution.—The Sunbury and Erie Railroad.—We trust that the County Convention, which is to convene on the 3d of September, will bear

in mind this great work, when the nominations for the Legislature come up. We know not what measure or measures of relief and aid will be introduced the coming session, but learn that its friends design to make application in some shape, with strong hopes of success. Erie county, more interested than any other place, should be on hand, and well represented. So should have active, zealous and working members, and men of ability."

Fellow-citizens, keep your eyes on the schemers, and elect CHARLES WILL to watch them!

Our Candidates.

Since the Democratic nominations were made we have had an opportunity of seeing and conversing with the people from every part of the county, and we have been truly gratified at hearing the universal satisfaction expressed with the selections made, and the deep confidence which the masses have in the success of the Democratic ticket at the election on the 13th.

Every day seems to strengthen the faith which the Democrats have had from the beginning, in the inevitable fate of Black Republican Know Nothingism.

"A Veteran Office-Holder"

How short-sighted desperate politicians often become. The writing editor of the Star over-reaches himself by parading a list of the offices held by Mr. Danner, the Democratic nominee for County Treasurer—as though forsooth JOHN SCOTT, his opponent, was now for the first "up" for public position.

Let us look into this matter. Mr. Danner, in 1836, received the appointment of Prothonotary from Gov. Wolf as a compliment. He did not act. He was elected Justice of the Peace several times in a Borough from 80 to 120 opposition, showing the estimation in which his Whig neighbors held him; but that the office was of any profit to him, we do not suppose anybody would suspect. He was elected and served as Prothonotary three years, and filled the unexpired term of Dr. Nes in Congress—three months. Those two latter posts are all of any profit which Mr. Danner has held, and he has been a voter twenty-seven years.

Now as to John Scott. Has he had nothing? He served, as is well known, for 9 or 10 years as Brigado Inspector; was elected and served as Sheriff of this county three years; and just before his term expired, he received the appointment of Steward at the Almshouse, from which he only retired last April. Here are three profitable posts which Mr. Scott has held—and, beside, he now holds the office of Major General of the Division composed of York and Adams counties. "Look upon that picture and then upon this!" and you will decide with us that the Star had better never say anything about a "veteran office-holder," as long as John Scott is on the carpet.

But he served the Managers faithfully, and they must try to help him, up-hill as it may be. Democrats, John Scott and his friends are asking votes at your hat-tails, whilst they are advising their own party under no circumstances, to vote for Mr. Danner, who is always ready to do any man a favor without regard to his politics. Meet the opposition with their own weapons, and beat them out at their own game. Vote for Packer and the whole Democratic State and County Tickets! John Scott is as much the representative of Know Nothingism and Black Republicanism as any other man on that ticket. Give them no quarter. Democrats, friends of the Union and Equal Rights and Political Rights!

Dare They Deny?

The Know Nothing Managers here are becoming worse and worse scared. Immediately upon the nomination of their ticket, they could not help acknowledging that the greater part of it would be defeated, but MUSSELMAN they pretended to consider entirely safe.—The game, however, is beginning to wear a bad aspect even in his case.—His course in the Legislature is becoming known, and the people are talking about it! All the spleen and bad blood which the Managers and their toadies may exhibit towards the editor of the Compiler, will do their candidate for Assembly no good—will not relieve him of one ounce of the weight of the damaging responsibility resting upon his shoulders. They cannot, by such a course, or any other, wipe out a solitary vote cast by JOHN MUSSELMAN. They would, if they could, take his name from the lists of YEAS on the Tonnage Tax, release of State Tax, and Sunbury and Erie Railroad questions! But the thing could not be done. The Journal of the House of Representatives shows black and white for his votes. Dare the Managers deny them? Dare they justify them? We DEFY them to the task.

The Star, in speaking of its candidate for Sheriff, JAMES A. THOMPSON, says it has not "been his fortune to enjoy the conveniences of wealth, and the perquisites of the Sheriff's office would be a desideratum to himself and family." Surely, the public have already been sufficiently liberal to Mr. Thompson, in the shape of perquisites of office; whilst Capt. LIGHTNER, the Democratic candidate for the same position, also with out "the conveniences of wealth," is fresh from the ranks of THE PEOPLE, never having had an office worth a dollar in his life. By perseverance and hard work he has secured himself a home, but this whilst not a twentieth part of the money passed through his hands which Mr. Thompson had the handling of.

We never can bring ourselves to look upon this kind of "sympathy" game in any other light than as despicable.

A Chilling Affair.

A ONE-HORSE MASS MEETING.

Wilmot in Gettysburg.—The most chilling political demonstration we ever witnessed, came off in this Borough on Wednesday last. It was positively a freezer!

At a meeting of the followers of "Sam" and "Sambos," the evening previous, at the Eagle Hotel, we understand that arrangements were made to give Mr. WILMOT, their candidate for Governor, and who was for weeks previously announced to speak here, a fitting reception. An *elect* was determined upon.

And such an escort! It was really too bad. The whole numbered six vehicles, containing 2 or 3 persons each; the entire affair looking as though the man not having been invited, nobody cared about his coming. No crowd—no flags—no enthusiasm—Know Nothing!

After dinner, Capt. C. H. BUEHLER mounted a store box in the Diamond, and proposed JOSEPH WIEMER as Chairman, together with several Vice Presidents and Secretaries. Then Dr. A. BUEHLER, Esq., moved the appointment of a committee to bring Mr. Wilmot to the store box; and when there Mr. Buehler positively "poked fun at the man"—announced him as the "next Governor of Pennsylvania!" But the "next Governor," being a tool Yankee, didn't mind this "sly dig under the fifth rib," and commenced his speech—to an audience, by the way, no larger than an ordinary township meeting.

We are glad to be able to say that he did ALLUDE to State affairs. He declared that if "the American Republican party" should be successful at the next election it would make an effort to protect the ballot box against frauds, (just as though there was no law on the subject now!) and as sufficient ground for such course, he revealed the startling secret that Mr. Buchanan owed his elevation to the Presidency solely to election frauds in Pennsylvania! The announcement was like an enormous dose of medicine—too much to swallow at a time—and from the unappreciating manner in which it was received by his hearers, we concluded that they would believe it (or not) at their leisure, in alluances to suit themselves—and probably "diluted" with a few of the election feats of Baltimore and Washington Plug Uglyism.

He justified the Sale of the Main Line, but could not say whether the price was adequate or not. He was exceedingly careful, however, not to allude to the Tonnage Tax—that being a live question, and upon which, should a majority of the people be gullible enough to elect him Governor, he might be called to act;—nor did he mention the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, which will doubtless again be knocking at the doors of the Legislature for the \$3,000,000, which it didn't get last winter, (although it did get Mr. JOHN MESSELMAN'S vote.) The speaker did not even throw out an insinuation on these subjects. Was he afraid to commit himself on such vital points of State policy, so intimately connected with State Taxes?

Mr. Wilmot then flew off to the Slave question, and kept at that until he closed his speech. "Slavery," "the Slave power," and "debauchery of public men," constituted the "burden of his song"—just as was the case a year ago, when the question was fully canvassed and so well settled, that all the demagogues in the land, with Wilmot at their head, cannot again disturb the common sense of the public by it. Preceding, here and there, to have respect for the laws, the tenor of his remarks was of a directly opposite character. While holding up the Constitution of the country to the gaze of admiring millions, he would stab it in the rear.

Notwithstanding Mr. Wilmot's denial of any design to interfere with Slavery where it already exists, his speech was little less than Abolitionism of the darkest dye. There was not a man in his hearing, understanding the drift of English words, who did not see Abolitionism "atleeking out" in all his allusions to the degrading and debauching character of the "Slave power," reaching even, so he declared, the highest tribunal of the land. Could any one, not a rank Abolitionist at heart, assail the integrity and patriotism of the great, gifted and high-souled ROGER B. TANNY, and his distinguished Associates upon the Supreme Bench of the United States, as Wilmot did?

Let us, because it is not inappropriate, see what HENRY CLAY thought of Abolitionists and the tendencies of their doctrines. In 1843, he wrote Mr. COLTON, his biographer, who was publishing a series of tracts at the time, the following letter. Read it, carefully—word for word—and you will find several of Mr. Wilmot's theories blown to the winds:

ASHLAND, Sept. 2, 1843.
"MY DEAR SIR:—Allow me to select a subject for one of your tracts, which, treated in your popular and condensed way, I think, would be attended with great and good effect. I mean Abolition.
"It is manifest that the ultra of that party are extremely mischievous, and are hurrying on the country to fearful consequences. They are not to be conciliated by the Whigs. Engrossed with a single idea, they care for nothing else. They will see the familiar illustration of Government precipitate the Nation into absolute ruin before they would lend a helping hand to arrest its career. They treat worst, denounce most, those who treat them best, who so far agree with them as to admit slavery to be an evil. Witness their conduct towards Mr. Briggs and Mr. Adams in Massachusetts, and towards me.
"I will give you an outline of the manner in which I would handle it. Show the origin

THE PEOPLE MOVING!

Democratic Meeting at Jesse D. Newman's.

The friends of Packer and the Democratic State and County Tickets held a meeting at the house of Jesse D. Newman, in Mountjoy township, on Monday evening last, when a large number of the citizens of the township were assembled. An organization was had by selecting the following officers:

President, Wm. H. LOTT, Esq.
Vice Presidents, Jacob Fetterhoff, Peter Omdorf, Fleming Hoke, Henry Kiddlemoser, James Collins, Moses Hartman, Jacob Arentz, Victor Haas, Emanuel Feizer, and Francis M. Buddy.
Secretaries, John Buddy, David Newman, John Robert.

After a few remarks by Jesse D. Newman, the assemblage was addressed an hour or more by H. J. Stable, at the conclusion of which the meeting adjourned in fine spirits—all resolved to do their whole duty at the polls. Look out for a good account from old Mountjoy.

Democratic Meeting at Heidersburg.

The meeting at Heidersburg, on Thursday evening, was large and spirited—more so, indeed, than was generally anticipated. The officers were:

President, PETER MILLER.
Two Presidents, James N. Pittenturf, Isaac R. Wiernum, John Eckenrode, Martin Raffensperger, Frederick Pildard, Peter Fidler, (or Jacob,) George Shields, Frederick Snyder, John Delap, J. A. Briegleb, Daniel S. Diehl, and Samuel Bollinger.

Secretaries, G. Eckenrode, Jacob C. Pittenturf, Jacob Bollinger, John E. Little, Daniel Delap, Aloisus Noel, Wm. Mackley, and Peter A. Eckenrode.
H. J. Stable addressed the meeting at considerable length, in regard to general State and county politics. After he finished speaking, a procession was formed, which marched, with stirring martial music and several handsome flags, through the village. Messrs. Geo. F. Eckenrode and Jacob C. Pittenturf acting as Marshalls. Returned to the place of starting, three hearty cheers were given for Packer and the whole Democratic State and County Tickets, which concluded the evening's demonstration.

The party which went from this place to the meeting, are under many obligations to Zachariah Myers, the Democratic candidate for Register and Recorder, for the hospitable manner in which they were entertained at his house on the way. Such clever treatment is rarely forgotten, and this will not soon be by its recipients.

Democratic Meeting at Middletown.

The meeting at A. H. Kether's, in Middletown, on Friday evening, was also largely attended and enthusiastic. It was organized as follows:

President, HENRY KOSK, Sr.
Vice Presidents, Abraham Mumma, Valentine Shultz, John Gitz, Jeremiah Shalbach, Solomon Orury, J. A. H. Rother, Martin Thomas, Martin, William Bender, William Eickholtz, Jacob Leutz, Burkhardt Wert, and Jeremiah Diehl.

Secretaries, Aaron Wiedler, Samuel Hovatt, John Raffensperger, John S. Boyer, Jacob Mowery, and Israel Bricker.

The meeting was then addressed by H. J. Stable, upon the several questions which enter into the present canvass. He and "the documents" with him and moved all he said. At the close of his speech, three round cheers were given for Packer and the whole ticket, when a procession was formed and marched through the village—Jacob Troxel acting as marshal.

Democratic Meeting in Union.

The meeting at Shild's School-house, in Union township, on Saturday afternoon, was a spirited one. The officers were:

President, MICHAEL H. KITZMILLER.
Vice Presidents, Peter Long, Joshua Wilkeson, Samuel W. Adams, Shil, William Gitt, David Sell, Henry J. McLean, Henry Hutter and George Gonder.

Secretaries, Edward Schorn, Andrew Sell, Emanuel Wilkeson, Jacob Simpson, William Sell, and J. A. Shorb.
Mr. Philip Redding made an excellent German speech, which was well received. Jesse D. Newman, who acted as interpreter, addressed the meeting in an acceptable manner in English, and was followed by H. J. Stable. The meeting adjourned with three rousing cheers for Packer and the whole Democratic ticket.

Those in attendance from this place, stopped, on their way home, at Eisele's hotel, in Mountjoy, for supper, and a large crowd gathered there, brief speeches were made by Jesse D. Newman and H. J. Stable. The right spirit is evinced in the lower end; and the same may be said of all the other districts in which meetings have yet been held.

Mixed Tickets.—Beware

Our friends are warned against MIXED TICKETS, thousands of which are in circulation. We have seen exact imitations in typography, and in texture and color of paper, of the Democratic ticket, with the names of one or more of the opposition candidates upon them. We have no doubt the efforts will be made, as heretofore, clandestinely to introduce our own friends' names among the genuine regular Democratic tickets, which are being distributed; and those having charge of the distribution or safe-keeping of our tickets will see the necessity of vigilance and caution. When our friends are about to vote, to safeguard their choice, to examine it, NAME BY NAME, and compare it with the list at the head of our columns. If it be a true copy of that list, it may be relied upon as a GENUINE, FULL, DEMOCRATIC PLUMPER, and fit to go in!

The above, taken from the Fort Gazette of last Tuesday, is as applicable here as there, and we therefore transfer it to our columns. Let it serve as a CAUTION to our friends; for that the self-same game of TICKETRY will be attempted in this county, there is no room to doubt.
"A Right say," so as not to arouse the Democrats, one part of the policy of the opposition, and the other is to deceive a few Democrats in each district into the support of two, three or more of their candidates—calculating as they do that the two, three, or more names voted for by the Democrats humbugged may secure a majority of votes of the county. Rely upon it, this is one of the nets spread by the Erie Lantern Managers. Friends of the Democracy and the Constitution—friends of the Democracy and the worthy candidates—disappoint these unprincipled Managers by vigilance, and CAUTION BE ON YOUR GUARD, against MIXED OR SPURIOUS TICKETS, SPURIOUS SYMPATHY APPEALS, and ELECTIONEERING FALSEHOOD OF EVERY CHARACTER!"

of slavery. Trace its introduction to the British Government. Show how it is disposed of by the federal Constitution; that it is left exclusively to the States, except in regard to fugitives: direct taxes, and representation. Show that the agitation of the question in the free States will first destroy all party feeling, and finally lead to the extermination of the African race—ultimate military despotism.

"But the great aim and object of your tract should be to arouse the laboring classes of the free States against Abolition. Depict the consequences to them of immediate Abolition. The slaves, being free, would be dispersed throughout the Union; they would enter into competition with the free laborer—with the American, the Irish, the German—reduce his wages, be confounded with him, and affect his moral and social standing. And as the ultra go both for Abolitionism and Amalgamation, show that their object is to unite in marriage the laboring man and the laboring black woman, to reduce the white race to a despised and degraded condition of the black man."

"I would show their opposition to colonization. Show its humane, religious and patriotic aim. That they are those whom God has colonized? No. Abolitionists oppose the two races, in violation of the law of God, and to keep the blacks here, that they may interfere with, degrade and debase the laboring whites. Show that the British Government is co-operating with the Abolitionists for the purpose of dissolving the Union. You can make a powerful article, that will be felt in every extrajurisdiction of the Union, and perfectly satisfied it will do great good. Let me hear from you on this subject."

HENRY CLAY.
Mr. Wilmot, strange to say, did not once allude to the Tariff. Although he appeared to be quite proud of the notoriety which his fatherhood of the "Proviso" has given him, he failed to inform his hearers that he, too, was the "BRITISH FREE-TRADE TORY," who alone of all the Pennsylvania delegation voted for the Tariff of 1846! He had honors enough without.

The Catholic Church, however, did come in for a notice at his hands. Members of that Church in his view, committed a great crime in voting for Mr. Buchanan, for those who counselled the whole Protestant organization to give them a sound political flogging. A little applause was wrung out at this stage, and it was all we heard during the progress of the speech. Is it not the height of presumption and unfairness to blame Catholics for supporting the Democratic party, when the opposition, that party which now goes for Wilmot, are bound by oaths to proscribe and tyrannize over them? A single grain of self-respect on the part of Catholics and Foreign-born would prevent them from sustaining Dark Lantern Black Republicanism, an organization which would crush them if they were not for the strong arm of the Democratic party.

But our space is limited. Wilmot's speech was just what the people expected it would be, and hence they heard little that was new or instructing. The votes he made on the occasion will not save him from defeat!

Col. CURTIS, Pollock's Secretary, was also promised to speak, but he was not forthcoming. In the evening a few dozen again assembled to hear the Colonel, but he was still not on hand. D. A. Buehler then appeared and made a characteristic speech, rapidly known Nothing and Black Republicanism—and was followed by Mr. Converse. The insinuated admonition of the latter not to vote for General Jackson all the time, is thankfully received! Calls for other speakers were made, but they did not come forward—when the meeting dispersed—vanquished. And so ended the littlest "big day" Gettysburg ever saw.

In connection with this effort of Mr. Wilmot, we would call the attention of the whole public to the masterly speech (given on our first page) of Ex-Gov. BURNER, at Clarion, in review of Mr. W.'s Philadelphia speech, which was much the same as that made here. It utterly explodes several of his strongest positions, and at the same time shows him as the cool and consummate demagogue. Don't fail to read what Gov. Bigler says.

The Tonnage Tax.

Why are the "American Republicans" so mum on the subject of the tonnage tax? Neither their papers nor their stump orators, (Mr. Wilmot included,) say a solitary word on that subject, although every body of common sense knows that another attempt will be made the coming winter to repeal the law which justly imposes a tax on the Central Railroad, and thus rob the State treasury of three or four hundred thousand dollars annually. Are they afraid to meet the issue before the people? This is one of the links in the chain of "Republican" measures, which fortunately for the people was broken by the Supreme Court, and which they are determined to mend at the very first opportunity. Then why not come out boldly and honestly in its advocacy before the people? Why blink a question of so much importance to tax-payers? The truth is the opposition does not avow their real sentiments on the subject. They are afraid to tell the people that they want to relieve this monstrous corporation from the payment of an honest tax, for they know full well that if they would openly and honestly avow their sentiments on this subject, they could scarcely hope to carry a single county in the State. Hence their studied silence, and their efforts to again deceive many honest and unsuspecting persons with regard to their real intentions. Why do not the writers for the Star take position? And why not say where Mr. Musselman stood on the question last winter?

Old quarter dollars taken at their full value in payment of subscription to the Compiler.

Full value in payment of subscription to the Compiler.

Suspension of the Bank.
The Bank of Gettysburg, on Monday last, suspended specie payments and will sum over five dollars. That the suspension was occasioned by any want of solvency in the Bank, no one supposes, for, that it is one of the best conditioned institutions of the kind in the country, the public need not be told. A general suspension throughout the State and other States having occurred Saturday, it was thought best by the officers of the Bank to prevent, by a partial suspension, temporarily, the drainage of its specie, which otherwise would have been carried by the brokers to the cities, from which no support could again be had, and thus our community would be stripped of even the small change necessary in ordinary business transactions. The step, under the circumstances, appears to be generally approved.

And here let us make a suggestion. If the public will meet the Banks halfway—by the silver and small change which it will furnish in change of the dollar bills, be kept actually in circulation, and not hoarded, enough of it will be had for the purposes of the community.

The Bank is no doubt prepared to resume among the first, which, we judge the earnest hope, will be at an early day.

A curiosity in the shape of a Sweet potato Pumpkin was brought to market the other day, by our friend Joe Burr, Sr. Its length was three feet! It was also presented us with three manna Apples, one of them measuring nearly *twenty inches* in circumference and the other two twelve inches each. That is all.

—**ANNIE M. TOWNSLEY** brought to our office on Friday, a stalk of *Burr wheat* measuring *eight feet four inches* grown upon the premises of *DAVID W. GOSNEY*, in Butler township. It is to be at.

—**MR JOHN BURR, Sr.**, has sold a Farm, in Cumberland township, at a sale, to *MR. SAMUEL HERBERT*, \$1000 cash—158 acres.

Extra Session.
Gov. POLLOCK has called an extra session of the Legislature, to convene at Harrisburg to-morrow, to adopt "measures of relief" as the present convulsion in money matters may require.

The *Philadelphia Pennsylvania* remarks:

"In what way it is intended to release the Banks and the community does not seem to have been fully determined. It is said on the streets that the Legislature is to legalize the suspension; but this idea is surely not seriously entertained. It is hardly probable that the Legislature will attempt to interfere between the Banks and their creditors, with whom they have no contracts to do what they have failed to perform. Indeed these relations are protected by the Constitution of the United States, to the effect that the Legislature can pass laws impair the obligation of contracts. Then, again, it is said, the Legislature is to do more than to repeal so much of the law as requires assignment in the event of failure to pay, in order that Banks may continue to conduct their own affairs until the next Legislature shall have time to deliberate on the whole subject. Should the suspension prove permanent for weeks or months the considerations which will press themselves to the Legislature will be the most serious character. We have no idea that a Legislature with but a week to exist can accomplish the necessary work, and we regret that the Governor has called the present Legislature at this time. It would have been wiser for the Banks to have transferred themselves in the hands of the people until the October election, and placed themselves before a Legislature with sufficient time at its command to give subject that consideration which their magnitude will surely demand. We have no special confidence in the people of assignments; the experience of the country is against it. Institutions disposed of, have usually been exchanged by delay and contingent expense until the honest creditors have lost all. If the present Legislature should move this feature of the law of 1837 and stop at that, it might be well."

A Crash.
The Banks throughout this State, New York, Maryland, Virginia, and some other States, have suspended specie payments.

—The *Star* speaks derisively of *WILL*, the Democratic candidate for Assembly, because he is a Catholic. Will he make any the worse Representative on that account? Will he be the less able, therefore, to assist in keeping the grasping hands of the Central and Sunbury and Erie Railroad Companies out of the Public Treasures? That's the question—Answer it if you can!

—The friend who furnished us copies of the Journals of the last Session and House of Representatives of Commonwealth, has our unfailing thanks. The people of the county have been done a good service thereby.

RAISON
HAS just received, from the Auction Sales in New York, the greatest of all kinds of **READY-MADE CLOTHING**, for Winter wear, ever offered at Gettysburg.

MISS MCCREARY
WILL open for exhibition on Friday Saturday next, a beautiful set of **BONNETS & MANTILLAS**, who respectfully invites the ladies to call at her residence.

Teachers Wanted.
THE Board of School Directors of the township will meet at the residence of **Col. L. GRANT**, in Haverstonsburg, on **Monday day, the 24th of October** next at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of employing Teachers for the Winter term of the Schools township. By order of the board,
PETER MACKEY, Secy.

Oct. 5, 1857.

hers	Corn,	3	0
said	Oats,	3	3
	Cloverseed,	6	0
y.	Timothy,	3	2
	Plaster, per ton,	8	5

POWERS and SROK, the best manufac-
tured, to be had at NORBECK'S.

SHEADS & BUEHLER.

SHEADS & BUEHLER. S.p.

1, 1857: 34

"BIG BOOBY"

Market Reports.

Corrected from the latest Baltimore, York & Hanover papers.

Baltimore—Friday last.

Flour, per barrel,	\$5 44	@	5 50	@	1 70
Wheat, per bushel,	1 05	@	1 10	@	1 15
Rye,	65	@	62	@	60
Corn,	52	@	50	@	48
Oats,	26	@	23	@	22
Clover-seed,	7 50	@	8 00	@	8 10
Timothy-seed, "	2 75	@	3 00	@	3 20
Beef Cattle, per hund.,	5 75	@	6 00	@	6 25
Hogs,	8 90	@	9 00	@	9 10
W. per ton,	12 00	@	12 10	@	12 20
Whiskey, per gallon,	23	@	22	@	21
Guano, Peruvian, per ton,			65	@	60

Hanover—Wednesday last.

Flour, per bbl., from wagons,	\$5 50
Do., " " from stores,	5 45
Wheat, per bushel,	1 10 @ 1 12
Rye,	60
Corn,	60
Oats,	60
Cloverseed, "	6 00
Timothy,	2 50
Plaster, per ton,	6 50

York—Friday last.

Flour, per bbl., from wagons,	\$5 50
Do., " " from stores,	5 45
Wheat, per bushel,	1 30 @ 1 4
Rye,	80
Corn,	60
Oats,	60
Cloverseed, "	6 00
Timothy,	3 20
Plaster, per ton,	6 50

exchange for goods. J. H. S. & E. H. MINNIGH.
Oct. 5, 1857.

New Goods! New Goods!
FARMINESTOCK BROTHERS, have just received their usual large supply of Fall and Winter Goods, to which they invite the attention of the public. The Goods were purchased low, and will be sold very cheap. Call and examine at the Sign of the Red Front. Oct. 5.

GAS BURNERS.—A new and excellent style of Coal Stoves, for Parlor or Chamber use. It is especially intended for chambers, as it consumes the gas, and thus removes one of the objections to the use of coal. A scuttle of coal will burn for 18 hours without regulating. Call and see it. SHEARDS & BUEHLER.

PARLOR COOK.—This Stove is especially adapted to Dining Rooms and will recommend itself on the score of economy and convenience. It is very ornamental. Call and see it. SHEARDS & BUEHLER.

LUMBER!—On hand a supply of Lumber of best quality. Orders for any amount can be filled. Yard on Washington street, near Railroad street. SHEARDS & BUEHLER.

COOK STOVES!—Four styles of Cook Stoves—the Noble Cook, Royal Cook, William Penn, and the Sen. Shall—for sale at the Ware Room of SHEARDS & BUEHLER.

POWDER and SHOT, the best manufactured, to be had at NORBECK'S.

Prices as low as the lowest—both for
roads and Military work.
Oct. 5, 1857. 3m

Administrator's Notice.
MATEL HOLLINGER'S ESTATE.—Let-
ters of administration on the estate of
Matel Hollinger, late of Tyrone township,
Harris county, deceased, having been grant-
ed to the undersigned, residing in Hunting-
ton township, he hereby gives notice to all
persons indebted to said estate to make im-
mediate payment, and those having claims
against the same to present them properly
authenticated for settlement.
JAMES STARRY, *Adm'r.*
Sept. 28, 1857. 6w

Administrator's Notice.
JANE BELL GALBRAITH'S ESTATE.—
Letters of administration on the estate of
Jane Bell Galbraith, deceased, having been grant-
ed to the undersigned, residing in the same
township, he hereby gives notice to all per-
sons indebted to said estate to make immedi-
ate payment, and those having claims against
the same to present them properly authenti-
cated for settlement.
JOHN B. GALBRAITH, *Adm'r.*
Sept. 28, 1857. 6t

NOTICES.—Every variety of Cook, Parlor,
Sawbon and Office Stoves can be seen at
the Ware Room of Sheads & Beecher, in
corner Middle street. Our Stoves are all pur-
chased in Philadelphia, and are sold at a
cheaper than they can be bought at retail in
any city or elsewhere. Call and see them.
SHEADS & BEECHER.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
MARGARET GALBRAITH'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Margaret Galbraith, late of Menallan township, (now Butler) Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the court of the said county, residing in Butler township, he heretofore notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those owing claims against the same to present properly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN B. GALBRAITH, Adm'r.
 At St. Louis, Mo., 28, 1867. 6t

Administrator's Notice.
ANN GALBRAITH'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Ann Galbraith, late of Butler township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the court of the said county, he heretofore gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN B. GALBRAITH, Adm'r.
 At St. Louis, Mo., 28, 1867. 6t

All persons desiring to buy in their winter's supply of Coal, will please send their orders at once, as it can be furnished from wagons than from the Yard, in West Middle street.
SHEARDS & RUEHLER.

A SUPERIOR article of Black Lead for blackening Stoves, for sale by
SHEARDS & RUEHLER.

1857. Administrator.

Administrator's Notice.
JAMES HOLIF'S ESTATE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Samuel of Straban township, Adams county, having been granted to the undersigned in the same township, he gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and having claims against the same it then properly authenticated for J. FREDERICK GRICKLE, Adm'r.
1, 1857. 6c

Executors' Notice.
J. RINGEWEISMAN'S ESTATE.—Testamentary on the estate of Catharine, late of Hamilton twp., Adams deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, who is residing in Wood- ship, and the last named in East River township, they hereby give notice to persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims the same to present them properly authenticated for
JOHN GISELMEAN,
HUGH MCHERRY, Executors.
1, 1857. 6c

Ypsburg General Seminary.
The Winter Session of this Institution will commence on the *Second Monday of October* (1857.) For Circulars, &c., apply to the residence of Rev. D. ERYER, Middle Street, Gettysburg.
1, 1857. 3c

of all who may wish Sugars, Fruits—Coffee, Tea, Ginger, Molasses, Soda, Spices of all kinds, Almonds, &c. Also, a fine asseching and smoking Tobacco, &c. &c. Country Produce in large for Grocers.

WM. BOYER & SON.
7, 1857.

Administrator's Notice.
—
OF administration on the estate of Frederick, late of Franklin township, deceased, having been granted assigned, residing in the same, hereby gives notice to all persons and estate to make immediate those having claims against the same, to present them properly authenticated.

BENJAMIN DEARDORFF,
857. St. Adm'r.

Franklin House,
(FORMERLY THE GOLDEN HORSE.)
Franklin and Howard Streets,
BALTIMORE.
L. MOODY, Proprietor.
Dinner and Tea at the Board
with First-Class Board and
Wines. CHARLES MODERATE.
H. K. CADDY,
General Superintendent.

our Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes,
Hiringman & Auctioneers, in
the street, at the sign of the
"BIG BOOT."

